3: Simutis S-4 (no date) 1942 RB5 Lithuanians RB5

pation. In 1938, Maistas sales to foreign countries rose to 57.85 million litas, while in 1939 it rose to 71.7 million litas, or 24 percent above the 1938 figures.

Even in domestic business Maistas showed an impressive rise. Its domestic sales amounted in 1930 to 5.8 million litas and rose every subsequent year until in 1938 they reached 14.9 million litas and in 1939, 18.8 million litas.

The sugar industry, which also shows considerable advance, started with one refinery in 1932, employing 67 persons, and in 1939 had two refineries with 246 workers, not counting the many farmers who were engaged in sugar-beet growing and whose incomes were increased through the introduction and development of this branch of agriculture. Inasmuch as the two refineries were insufficient to meet the demands of Lithuania, a third refinery was constructed. All three are owned by the Lietuvos Cukrus Corporation, in which the government participates as owner of a controlling number of shares of capital stock. The first refinery was opened in 1932 in Marijampole and the second in 1935 in Panevezys. The production rose very rapidly: in 1932, 67,000 quintals; 1933, 162,000 quintals; 1934, 82,000 quintals; 1935, 153,000 quintals; 1936, 221,000 quintals; 1937, 272,000 quintals; in 1938, 287,000 quintals [9] and 1939, 208,000 quintals.

Another industry in the food-and-luxury category which showed great expansion both in number of establishments and in workers employed is that of dairying, which is covered in the section on coöperatives, above.

Other industries, such as grain mills with 761 workers, candy and chocolate factories with 761 workers, and tobacco

[9] C.S.B., 1938, p. 160.

On the basis of the foregoing data, we may arrive at the following conclusions with regard to the development tendency of separate special branches: 433

1. The milling industry showed in 1931, in comparison with 1927, a decline in the number of concerns and their staffs, but in recent years a recovery and an advance ensued. This phenomenon related, however, only to the medium and wholesale concerns appearing in our table, which employ at least five persons. Precisely in the milling industry the small concerns are in an overwhelming majority, and these show quite another development tendency. On the basis of the statistics of the trade licences, we may conclude that the total number of all milling concerns, which in 1928 amounted to 1 334, by 1932 had risen to 1 472, but since then until 1937 a reduction of 1 402 has ensued. It is obvious from the foregoing that the reduction in the number of larger milling undertakings until 1931 was due to the process of decentralization, while, on the other hand, in recent years the concentration tendency, combined with more intensive mechanization, has been in the ascendant. 256 433

2. The creation of the sugar industry followed in 1931, when with the participation of the Government the joint-stock company „Lietuvos Cukrus" was established. The first sugar factory was then put in operation at Marijampolė, and in 1935 the opening of a second factory at Pavenčiai ensued. 257 433 [473]

3. The sugar wares and chocolate industry since 1931 has shown a decline in the number of concerns and of employed workers; but the undermentioned production figures, which reveal constant growth, prove that this phenomenon is solely attributable to centralization and mechanization.

4. The number of concerns of the meat industry is stationary. Its growth is, however, illustrated by the quintupling of the number of employed workers which has taken place since 1927. The joint-stock company „Maistas", to whose capital the Government contributes 7 000 000 litas, assumes a monopoly position. It was founded in 1923, but its activity on a wider scale began in 1930. „Maistas" owns to-day five factories, i. e. at Kaunas, Memel, Šiauliai, Panevėžys, and Taurage. In each factory the manufacture of bacon takes first place, but sausage wares and ham are also prepared. The concerns at Kaunas and Panevėžys produce also canned goods, that at Kaunas also insu- 253 473 433

433 chapter. In the following table are given the data on the production quantities of the most important branches; they fully confirm the accuracy of the development tendency expressed by the index figures.

Production Figures in Tons

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Wheat and Rye Flour	57 465	54 963	.	48 294	50 576	53 858	48 867
Sugar	6 613	16 191	8 166	15 263	22 136	27 164	28 673
Sugar Wares	.	.	.	1 387	1 484	1 626	1 934
Bacon	19 894	26 869	21 376*)	12 675*)	8 809	10 539	10 153
Other Meat Products	9 770*)	7 660	7 642*)	9 000**)	16 485	16 933	12 858
Butter***)	8 141	10 289	9 854	10 728	13 190	15 835	16 994
Spirits (1000 litres)	3 315	3 016	3 070	2 717	2 723	2 942	5 502
Beer (1000 litres)	11 264	7 194	7 292	6 274	5 284	7 290	14 165
Tobacco (consumed raw tobacco)	983	867	763	697	665	768	769

256 433 The fluctuations in flour production are naturally connected with the condition of the harvest. The falling-off in production in 1937 was caused by the serious deterioration of the harvest in 1936 in comparison with both preceding years.

257 433 The youthful sugar industry which, as mentioned above, was first established in the autumn of 1931, had developed its activity to the full only by 1932, and thereby, concurrently with bacon production, brought about the rise of the index, notwithstanding the general crisis, by 16.5 points. After the fluctuations in 1933 and 1934, and in connexion with the opening of a second factory in 1935, our sugar production rose greatly in 1935 and 1936 and to-day, as is clear from the definite curtailment of imports shown in the chapter on foreign trade, fully covers the demand of the domestic market. This also explains the slackening of the further growth in 1937.

439 253 234 The fluctuations and the recession of meat production which together with butter production belongs generally to the strongest export branches of Lithuanian economy, while the remaining branches mentioned above serve only the home market, are due to the import quotas and the preference policy of Great Britain, the most important export market for our meat products, vis-à-vis her Dominions. More detailed information 000

*) Export quantity. In the case of bacon on an average 95% of the production is for export.

**) Estimated.

***) Production of the dairy cooperative societies.